IVANOV, N. P.

231T22

USSR/Electricity - Hydroelectric
Generators

Oct 52

"Hydroelectric Generators," N. P. Ivanov, Engr,
Prof G. N. Petrov

"Elektrichestvo" No 10, pp 11-24

Characteristics of modern high-power hydroelec
generators are discussed and the main structural
units of various machines are described. Authors
state that the largest hydroelec generators in
the world have been built in USSR and are being
used at Shcherbakov and Dnepr stations, even

though the power of the Grand Coulee generator is
108,000 kva while that of the Shcherbakov and
Dnepr generators are 70,000 kva and 90,000 kva,
resp. The characteristic upon which authors base
claim is kva/rpm.

231T22

231T22

IVaNOV, N.P., glavnyy konstruktor, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Giant hydrogenerators. Nauka i zhizn' 20 no.12:6-8 D '53.

(MLRA 6:12)

1. Zavod "Elektrosila" im. Kirova.   (Dynamos)

AUTHOR: Ivanov, N. P.

TITLE: Automatic-Control System for Hydrogen Cooling of Steam-Turbine
Generators (Sistema avtomaticheskogo upravleniyavodorodnym okhlazhdeniyem
turbogeneratorov)

ABSTRACT: An automatic-control system for hydrogen cooling of steam-turbine
generators is described; the system is manufactured by the "Elektrosila"
plant. The system functions are: (1) automatic maintaining of specified
pressure and purity of hydrogen in the generator housing; (2) signaling of
abnormal increase or decrease in hydrogen pressure in the generator housing;
(3) maintaining of specified rise of seal-oil pressure over hydrogen pressure
in the generator housing. A general view of the gas-control panel, a

Card 1/2

8(2,5)

SOV/112-58-3-3821

Automatic-Control System for Hydrogen Cooling of Steam-Turbine Generators

simplified schematic of the generator-housing gas supply, and a simplified schematic of controls and signaling are presented.

B.A.N.

Card 2/2

IVANOV, N.P.; YEREMEYEV, A.S.; LYUTER, R.A.; KAPLAN, M.Ya.; IPATOV, P.M.

Powerful hydrogenerators. Elektrosila no.14:5-11 '56.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Hydroelectric power stations)

IVANOV, N.P., inzhener.

Development of turbogenerator building. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.2:6-11
F '56.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.Zavod "Elektrosila" imeni S.M.Kireva Ministerstva elektropromyshlen-
nosti.
(Electric generators)

IVANOV, N.P.

2

621.313.322-81

16.   PROBLEMS IN DESIGNING FORCED-COOLED TURBO-
GENERATORS," N.P. Ivanov.
Elektrichestvo, 1957, No. 11, 34-40. In Russian.

The problems associated with the design of forced-cooled
generators have so far been only partially solved. Higher unit
ratings, 150 MW and over, now confront the designers with new
problems which are examined. Problems discussed include rotor
and stator design and energy losses through ventilation and excita-
tion. Water-cooled armature windings are examined.
                    Central Electricity Generating Board Digest.

IVANOV, N.P., inzh.

Soviet turbogenerators. Vest. elektroprom. 28 no.11:41-48 N '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Zavod "Elektrosila."
(Turbogenerators)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/3193

10(3,4)

Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina

[Trudy, no. 198] Tekhnicheskaya gidromekhanika (Industrial Hydro-mechanics) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 220 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.S. Smirnov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of this book: L.G. Loytsyanskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machinery (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): F.I. Fetisov, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: R.G. Pol'skaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers working in the field of machine construction.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains the results of original work in the field of theoretical and applied hydroaero-dynamics, completed in the aerodynamics laboratory of the LPI dynamics, completed in the aerodynamics laboratory of the department (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute) by members of the department of hydroaerodynamics and the department of theoretical mechanics. The book is divided into four parts. The first part contains the studies of turbine steam-exhausts. The first article gives the results of a laboratory study on model-experiments on a test-stand and the general conclusions drawn therefrom. The second part contains articles on the theory of laminar and turbulent motion of a viscous fluid. The articles treat the hydrodynamic theory of friction in bearings and suspensions, boundary layers and jets, the initial part of a pipe in the presence of vortex, and the motion of air under the action of a corona conductor. The articles in the third part belong to the field of applied hydrodynamics. One of the articles is a theoretical and experimental study of flow around the parts of a radar antenna. The second article contains the results of aerodynamical analyses of fish-net models. The fourth part contains new methods of aero-dynamical experiments on establishing new methods of aero-dynamical measurements (friction forces on the surface of a streamlined body, pressure distributions in nonstationary flows). References accompany individual articles.

110-5%-6-2/22

AUTHOR: Ivanov, N.P., Engineer

TITLE: A New Approximation Method of Designing Thrust Bearings
(Novyy priblizhennyy metod rascheta podpyatnikov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 6,
pp 8 - 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The behaviour at starting of a thrust-bearing pad with a
cylindrical seating is described and the formation of a wedge-
shaped oil-film is briefly explained. In designing a thrust
bearing, the main thing is to determine the geometry of this
lubricating film. Firstly, there is a calculation of the rate
of flow of oil from the space between two parallel plates when
one is loaded: the calculation is then extended to a loaded
annulus. The rate of flow is proportional to the square of the
film. After a description of the effect of tangential dis-
placement without loading, the case of combined loading and
displacement is considered. The formation of a wedge-shaped
film when one plate is pivoted is explained in terms of the
rate of oil flow out of the bearing and oil-film thicknesses
are calculated. The effect of the position of the support on
the film geometry is then analysed, particularly the effect of
moving the point of support away from the centre of the plate.

Card1/3

A New Approximate Method of Designing Thrust Bearings

Calculations of the resultant changes in the maximum pressure, the position of maximum pressure and the slope of the segment are tabulated (Table 1). The effect on the slope of moving the point of support forward is shown in Table 2. The losses and heat generation in the oil film are also calculated. A comparison is then made between calculated and experimental data on a model thrust bearing tested under the guidance of Professor A.K. D'yachkov at the Institut mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Engineering Institute of the Ac.Sc. USSR). The dimensions of the model are tabulated, the outside diameter being 0.8 m and the test results are plotted in Figure 10. The bearing was tested with the point of support in different places and with various speeds and oil viscosities. The maximum permissible loading of the bearing, defined as that at which damage to the surfaces occurred, was determined for different cases. Calculations of the oil-film thickness at which this occurred are given in Table 3. At failure, the minimum thickness of oil film in different cases ranged from 20.2 to 9.9 μ, so that this value is evidently no criterion of permissible loading. Instead, the

Card2/3

110-58-6-2/22

A New Approximate Method of Designing Thrust Bearings

mean film thickness is recommended as the basic parameter.
This new approximate design method makes it possible to
determine the dimensions of the oil film, firstly, when the
support is central and then when it is in other positions.
The results are in good agreement with test data both on the
laboratory rig and in the field.
There are 10 figures, 3 tables and 9 references, 6 of which
are Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Elektrosila" (Elektrosila Works)

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958
              1. Thrust bearings--Design
Card 3/3

SOV/110-59-2-1/21

AUTHORS: Ivanov, N.P., Pankratov, B.Ya., Rabinovich, I.N., and
            Shubov, I.G., Engineers

TITLE: Water-cooled Direct Current Machines (Mashiny
            postoyannogo toka s vodyanym okhlazhdeniyem)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 2, pp 1-4
            (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The disadvantages of normal methods of cooling rotating
            machines are briefly described. Graphs showing the
            reduction in output for a given frame size for totally
            enclosed as compared with protected machines are given
            in Fig 1. The increase in overall machine size that
            results from the use of air coolers is illustrated by
            the outline drawings of Fig 2. Because of the great need
            for a small totally enclosed machine the authors have
            developed the design and manufacture of an enclosed
            machine with internal water cooling, a general view of
            which is given in Fig 3, whilst the armature and stator
            are shown separately in Fig 4. The machine is cooled by
            special elements in the form of brass discs to which
            brass tubes are brazed (see Fig 5A). These plates, which
            are 10 mm thick, are assembled in the armature steel.

Card 1/3

Water-Cooled Direct Current Machines

SOV/110-59-2-1/21

The ends of the tubes are all connected to the central bore of the shaft, and at the free end of the shaft there is a water distributing head which has channels for delivery and return of water. The main and commutating poles are cooled by the flat brass elements illustrated in Figs 5b and 5c which also contain cooling tubes. The ends of all the tubes in the cooling elements of the stator are brought out to a water distributing ring. Comparative test data for this totally enclosed machine with and without water cooling and with a protected machine are tabulated, and it will be seen that the use of water cooling increases the output of the enclosed machine from 4 to 17 kW. The water consumption is about 15 litres/min and the inlet temperature is 12°C. The output of the protected machine is 14 kW. The first

Card 2/3 experimental machine did not make the best use of the

Water-Cooled Direct Current Machines   SOV/110-59-2-1/21
        cooling facilities available and later designs are
        improved in this respect; there will be more coolers in
        the stator, the field windings will be made of hollow
        conductors and a pump will be built into the machine to
        make it more independent. The construction is
        particularly advantageous for machines with a wide range
        of operating speeds which normally require external fans.
        The main disadvantage of water cooled machines is that
Card 3/3 they need fresh water.
        There are 5 figures and 1 table.
SUBMITTED: June 20, 1958

IVANOV, N.P., inzh.

Problems concerning the design of large hydrogenerators. Vest.
elektroprom. 32 no.6:5-11 Je '61.   (MIRA 16:7)
                    (Turbogenerators)

IVANOV, N.P.; FILIPPOV, I.F.

Methodology for thermal calculation of electrical machines with direct cooling. Elektrichestvo no.1:17-21 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki.

(Electric machinery—Cooling)

IVANOV, N. P.; KOSTENKO, M. P.; KAZOVSKIY, E. I.; STANISLAVSKIY, L. I.; POTEKHIN, K. F.

"Large Modern Highly Utilized Turbine and Waterwheel Generators, Their Cooling Systems, Characteristics and Parameters."

Large
report submitted for Intl Conf on/Electric Systems, 20th Biennial Session, Paris, 1-10 Jun 64.

UDOVENKO, G.V.; IVANOV, N.P.

Effect of the general level of mineral nutrition on the intensity
of chlorine uptake in plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:489-491
S '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya, Minsk.
Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.

IVANOV, N.P.; KOZYREVA, N.A.

Atomic-absorption determination of copper in chemical reagents.
Zav. lab. 30 no.6:706 '64   (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimiches-
kikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

DOMBROVSKIY, Vyacheslav Vyacheslavovich; YEREMEYEV, Aleksandr
     Sergeyevich; IVANOV, Nikolay Pavlovich; IPATOV, Pavel
     Mikhaylovich; KAPLAN, Moiseye Yakovlevich; PINSKIY,
     Grigoriy Borisovich; ZHERVE, G.K., nauchn. red.;
     ZARITSKIY, Ya.V., red.

[Design of hydrogenerators] Proektirovanie gidrogenera-
torov. [By] V.V.Dombrovskii i dr. Moskva, Energiia.
Pt.1. 1965. 257 p.   (MIRA 18:3)

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, K.N.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.K.; MEL'NICHUK, O.Ya.; IVANOV, N.P.

Investigating power parameters of rolling on mills with swivel
bearings. Trudy LPI no.243:126-131 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

KOSTENKO, M.P., akademik; LYUTER, R.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KAZOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; IVANOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Conditions governing the use of nonsynchronous cutting-in in electric power systems. Elektrichestvo no.12:77-78 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

IVANOV, N.P.; GUSINSKIY, M.N.; YESIKOV, A.D.

Use of a discharge tube with a hollow cathode in atomic-absorption spectrophotometry. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.10:1133-1135 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv i Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 24843-66   EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)   DJ

ACC NR: AP6007685   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0066/0066

AUTHORS: Zusman, Sh. M.; Ivanov, N. P.; Gutsaki, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for controlling the accumulated circular pitch error in gears. Class
42, No. 178502

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 66

TOPIC TAGS: gear cutting machine, ~~metalworking~~ transmission gear

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for controlling the accumulated
circular pitch error in gears, based on the sequential measurement of error by the
position of two identical profiles diametrically placed. The device contains a
supporting and a measuring carriage, vertically adjustable centers for mounting the
wheels in a fixture, synchronously rotating supporting and measuring probes in the
form of worms in constant contact with the controlled gear, and a measuring device.
To increase measuring accuracy and to simplify construction, the supporting and
measuring probes are in the form of flat, split spring disks with part of the
profile bent to the size of the controlled gear pitch. These are used to index
the gear to the next measuring position (see Fig. 1).

Card 1/2   UDC: 531.088.7.08:621.833
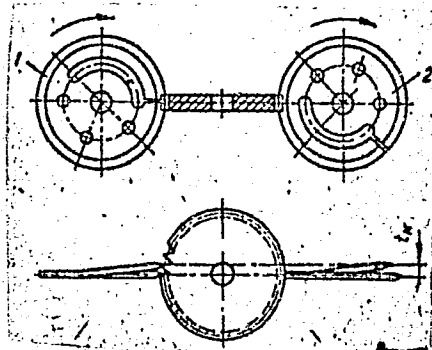
L 24843-66

ACC NR: AP6007685

Fig. 1. 1 and 2 – supporting
and measuring probes;
t_k – controlled gear pitch.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/   SUBM DATE: 17Apr64

Card 2/2 dda

IVANOV, N. P.

6

Chemical Abst.

1954
Analytical Chemistry

Spectrophotometry in chemical analysis.
R. P. Ivanov V. I. Vernadski Inst. Geochem.
(English translation.—Sec. 0.1 47 201

IVANOV, N.P.

Spectral determination of uranium in ores and intermediate products by means of isotope additions. Fiz.sbor. no.4:109-112 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR.

(Uranium—Spectra)

24(7)

AUTHOR: Ivanov, N. P.

TITLE: The Spectroscopic Determination of Uranium by the Method
of Isotope Admixtures (Precision Variants)

ABSTRACT: It has already previously been shown that by   introducing
the uranium isotopes U^{235} and U^{238} into the sample to be
analyzed, the accuracy and universality of the method of
determining uranium may be improved. (Refs 1-3). In the present
paper further results of this development are described. It is
a known fact that the background of the spectrum limits the
accuracy of the elementary methods of isotope admixture. Increase in
accuracy may be attained by means of two methods. In the method
of "equal blackening" various quantities of a light uranium
isotope are supplied in several equal portions of one and
the same sample. Next, the dependence of the blackening differ-
ences of the isotopic lines $\Delta S = S_{U^{238}}$ and $S_{U^{235}}$ on the con-
centration of the light isotope U^{235} is graphically constructed.

Card 1/2

The Spectroscopic Determination of Uranium by the Method SOV/48-23-9-48/57
of Isotope Admixtures

According to the example in figure 1 the concentration of U^{235} is then determined at which the line intensities of both components are equal. By means of this value the required concentration is then calculated according to the formula given. As in this method the background need not be taken into account, accuracy is improved. In the method of "two isotopes" two light isotopes are simultaneously added and the concentration is determined in accordance with the example in figure 2. Also in this method the influence exercised by the background is avoided, and only one portion of the sample will be found to suffice. This method further permits the determination of uranium even at very low concentrations (within the range of 10^{-6} - $10^{-7}\%$) with great accuracy. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

IVANOV, N.P.

Spectral determination of uranium by the method of isotope
additions. Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.3:315-320 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Uranium--Analysis)

IVANOV, N.P.

Analytical possibilities of a gas discharge tube with an a.c. fed
twin hollow cathode. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.1:126-128 Ja-F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Scientific Research and Design Institute of Rare Metal Industry
"Giredmet", Moscow.

(Spectrum analysis)

IVANOV, N.P.; NEDLER, V.V.; ANDRIKANIS, E.N.

Use of a hot hollow cathode in the analysis of titanium
oxide. Zav.lab. 27 no.7:836-838   '61.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti.
                (Titanium oxide--Spectra)

IVANOV, N.P.; ANDRIKANIS, E.N.

Determination of impurities in titanium and its compounds.
Metod. anal. khim. reak. i prepar. no.7:73-76 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

IVANOV, N.P.; KRASIL'SHCHIK, V.Z.

Basic properties and analytical application of a hollow
cathode. Metod. anal. khim. reak. i prepar. no.7:5-68 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

L 14164-66   EWP(j)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T   RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6003937   SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/005/0034/0038

AUTHOR: Ivanov, N. P. (Leningrad); Stepanov, V. A. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring the strength of plastics by high speed compression

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 5, 1965, 34-38

TOPIC TAGS: ~~tensile test~~, reinforced plastic, dynamic stress, ~~heat effect~~, high speed photography, resin, ultimate stress, high temperature research, low temperature research

ABSTRACT: The strength of two reinforced plastics and of two pure resins at temperatures from minus 196C to plus 150C was determined by high speed photography. The strength of plastics at an elevated temperature was sensitive. The difference in the static and dynamic properties at minus 196C was insignificant. Authors thank N. G. Mazayev, senior laboratory technician, for his great help in carrying out the tests. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [Based on author's abstract].

SUB CODE: 11/   / SUBM DATE: 24May65/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 1/1   UDC: 678:539.4.019

IVANOV N. P.

AUTHORS: Ivanov, N.P., and Livshits, B.Ya.   68-1-7/22

TITLE: From Experience in Automatic Control of Heating Coke
          Ovens (Opyt avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya obogreva pechey)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, No.1, pp. 29 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Results on an investigation of the operation of an
          automatic control of the TsLA-UKhIN system of heating coke
          ovens are described. The system (description is given in
          this issue, pp. 17 - 24) was installed on the No. 1 battery
          of the Zaporozh'ye Coke Oven Works. The control of heating is
          based on the maintenance of the constant supply of heat to
          each side of the battery and a constant coefficient of excess
          air in the waste gas. The latter can be controlled by main-
          taining either a constant excess of oxygen in the waste gas or
          a constant suction at the top of the regenerators on the
          ascending stream. The operation of the automatic control was
          checked for both methods of maintaining a constant excess air.
          The results are given in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The
          results obtained indicated that the second version of the
          automatic control (constant suction) is a better method as in
          both cases, the variation in the coefficient of excess air was
          the same (0.1), but with the first version (constant oxygen)
Card1/2   suction on the top of the regenerators on the ascending stream

68-1-7/22
From Experience in Automatic Control of Heating Coke Ovens.

varied and therefore the temperature curve along the heating
walls was not constant, while with the second version coke oven
hydraulic conditions remained stable. It is concluded that
the above system of automatic control can be recommended, but
the accuracy of the automatic calorimeter and magnetic gas
analyzers should be further improved. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zapørozh'ye Coke Oven Works (Zaporozhskiy koksokhimi-
               cheskiy zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

IVANOV N.P.

68-1-10/22

AUTHOR: Peresadenko, I.N., and Ivanov, N.P.

TITLE: Control of Heating Coke Ovens of the System PK-45 Fired with Blast Furnace Gas by the Bottom Dumpers with the Top Dumpers Fully Opened (Regulirovaniye obogreva koksovykh pechey sistemy PK-45 na domennom gaze nizhnimi registrami pri polnost'yu otkrytykh verkhnikh registrakh)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, No.1, pp. 39 - 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Zaporozh'ye Coke Oven Works, the heating system of battery No.3, of the PK-45 system (fired by blast furnace gas) was deficient, despite the fact that rectangular checkers in regenerators were replaced by grate-like checkers, namely, the top of the coke was underheated (Table 1). Investigations of the waste gas in the individual flues (Table 2) indicated an insufficient supply of gas to the middle flues. By completely opening the top dumpers and adjusting the bottom dumpers, heating conditions on the battery considerably improved (Tables 5, 6 and figure), which reflected in the quality of the coke produced (Table 6). It is concluded that in order to improve heating conditions of coke ovens of the types PK-45 and PK-47 which were in operation for a considerable period, it is necessary to control their heating conditions with the bottom dumpers while the top dumpers should remain completely open.

Card1/2

SOV/68-58-11-17/25

AUTHORS: Livshits, B.Ya., and Ivanov, N.P.

TITLE: Cleaning Tar and Deposits From Gas Collecting Mains of Coke
            Oven Batteries with Ammonia Water   (Ochistka
            ammiachnoy vodoy gazosbornikov koksovykh batarey ot
            fusov i smoly)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 54-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Cleaning of collecting gas mains from tar and deposits
            with ammonia liquor used on the Zaporozh'ye Works is
            described. Ammonia liquor is pumped at a rate of 50m^3/hr
            into the main (see Fig). The time required to clean
            one collecting main is 2 hours.
            There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod (Zaporozh'ye
            Coking Works)

Card 1/1

LIVSHITS, B.Ya.; SHAPOVAL, M.I.; IVANOV, N.P.

    Automatic control of the heating of coke ovens. Koks i khim.
    no. 3:26-29 '61.   (MIRA 14:4)

    1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR (for Livshits, Shapoval).
    2. Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Ivanov).
               (Coke ovens) (Automatic control)

LIVSHITS, B.Ya.; DUDKO, I.Ya.; SHAPOVAL, M.I.; IVANOV, N.P.

    Automatic outlet of gas from coke oven gas collectors. Koks
    i khim. no.7:25-27 Jl '61.   (MIRA 14:9)

    1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR (for Livshits, Dudko,
    Shapoval). 2. Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for
    Ivanov).
                 (Coke-oven gas)

IVANOV, N.P.; ANDRIKANIS, E.N.

Analytical use of a gas discharge tube with a double hollow
cathode. Zav.lab. 29 no.8:1002 -1005 '63.   (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti.
          (Spectrum analysis) (Electric discharges through gases)

ACC NR: AP7002387   SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/005/1092/1095

AUTHOR: Ivanov, N. R.; Shuvalov, L. A.; Kislovskiy, L. D.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: On the structural mechanism of the electrooptical and thermooptical effects in ferroelectric crystals of the triglycinsulfate type

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 5, 1966, 1092-1095

TOPIC TAGS: electrooptic effect, ion, ferroelectric material, glycine, sulfate, crystallography

ABSTRACT: Theoretical and experimental investigations were made of the important part played by the deformation of SO_4^{2-} or SeO_4^{2-} ions in the occurrence of spontaneous polarization in monoclinic triglycinsulfate or triglycinselenate crystals. The deformation resulting from the displacement of nitrogen atoms can be measured by directional changes of the maximum polarizability, i.e., by shifts of the indicatrix of the crystal. Measurements were performed of the shifts of the optical indicatrix in the paraelectric phase at a temperature close to the melting temperature of the crystals. These shifts showed up as breaks on the ϕ (T) dependence curves, which are explained as indicating the presence in both crystals of

Card 1/2   UDC: 548:537+536

ACC NR: AP7002387

several characteristic temperatures above the curie point, at which the rupture of bonds takes place. It is suggested that the results can be extrapolated to other crystals of the same type. Thus, for example, one can calculate that the melting temperature of triglycinfluoberyllate is 230—235C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Feb66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/
ATD PRESS: 5113

Card 2/2

L 44811-66   EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD/JG/GG

ACC NR: AP6032022   SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/006/0220/0226

AUTHOR: Ivanov, N. R.; Shuvalov, L. A.; Fedosyuk, R. M.; Pluzhnikov, K. A.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut kristallo-grafii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Proof of the existence of two sharply distinct ferroelectric phases in NaH3(SeO3)2

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 220-226

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectricity, phase transition, second order phase transition, electric polarization, dielectric constant, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the ferroelectric properties of large homogeneous single crystals of $NaH_3(SeO_3)_2$, grown from the aqueous solution by the method of dropping the temperature, having a Curie point $T_C = -78.6C$ and a melting temperature $111 \pm 0.5C$. Measurements of the low-frequency (800 cps) dielectric constant at a measuring-field intensity 10 v/cm were made for three mutually perpendicular cuts oriented parallel to the principal sections of the optical indicatrix: the crystallographic directions were taken to be the principal axes of the indicatrix, so that the x, y, and z axes were directed respectively along the acute and obtuse bisectors and the normal to the plane of the optical axes. The temperature dependence of the rotation of the indicatrix $\varphi(T)$ about the y axis and the components of the spontaneous

Card   1/3

L 44811-66

ACC NR: AP6032022

polarization were measured. The measurements have demonstrated conclusively the pre-
sence of one more phase transition in $NaH_3(SeO_3)_2$ at -172.5C, at which a jumpwise
decrease takes place in the components of the dielectric constant. The transition
has a temperature hysteresis of 10.5°. Consequently, the transition is of first
order. The temperature dependence of the various components of the dielectric con-
stant, of the spontaneous polarization, and of the coercive field were also investi-
gated. An analysis of the obtained information leads to the following conclusions.
1. $NaH_3(SeO_3)_2$ undergoes two phase transitions, one at -78.6C (second order but
close to first order) from the paraelectric α phase to the ferroelectric β phase.
2. In the absence of external action, the γ phase (or part of it) can remain meta-
stable in the crystal in the range $-162C < T < T_C$. An external electric field or
mechanical action can transform the crystal to the β phase which is stable in this
temperature region. 3. In the γ phase, the vector of spontaneous polarization lies
in the xz plane (m plane), but in the β phase there appears a y component of the
polarization, as a result of which the crystal becomes triclinic. 4. As a result of
these stresses and of the noncollinearity of the polarization vector P_S in different
domain systems, it becomes possible to display visually the trace of the domain struc-
ture. 5. Since the motion of the domain walls takes place in a field of inhomogene-
ous mechanical deformation, an appreciable domain contribution to the dielectric con-
stant is produced. 6. The difference between the effects brought about by the x and
y polarization components, and the different behavior of these components themselves
and of the coercive fields corresponding to them offer definite evidence of two es-

Card   2/3

Card   3/3   blg

ANTONOV, A.M., prof., red.; VOL'FKOVICH, M.P., prof., red.;
ZAKHAROVA, G.N., dots., red.; IVANOV, N.R., dots., red.;
IOFFE, I.L., prof., red.; FOY, A.M., prof., red.;
SHAMARIN, P.I., prof., red.; SHERISHORINA, S.I., prof.,red.

[Transactions of the First City Conference of Young Sci-
entists, Medical Section] Trudy Pervoy gorodskoy konferentsii
molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov. Meditsinskaia sektsiia. Saratov,
Saratovskii meditsinskii in-t, 1963. 295 p.   (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gorodskaya konferentsiya molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov. Me-
ditsinskaya sektsiya. 1st, Saratov.

IVANOV, N. R.
    NIKOLAY ROMANOVICH
Ivanov, N. R. —" Materials on the Study of the Clinical Aspects and
Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever among the Vaccinated." Min Public Health
RSFSR, Saratov State Med Inst, Saratov, 1955 (Dissertation for the
Degree of Candidate of ~~Veterinary~~ *Medical* Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 24, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 91-104

Chr. of Infectious Diseases

YAKUNIN, Yu.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; IVANOV, N.R., kandidat
    meditsinskikh nauk

Clinical aspects of an abortive course of poliomyelitis. Vop.okh.
mat. i det. 1 no.1:25-30 Ja-F '56.   (MLRA 9:9)
        (POLIOMYELITIS)

IVANOV, N. R.

High yields of leguminous crops. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1952. 119 p.

IVANOV, Nikolay Rodionovich, kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; LEONT'YEV, V.M.,
    kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor; PROTASEVICH, D.S.,
    redaktor; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Beans of the genus Phaseolus] Fasol'. Pod obshchei red. V.M.Leont'yeva.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1955. 278 p.   (MIRA 9:8)
        (Beans)

IVANOV, Nikolay Rodionovich, kand. biolog.nauk; GONCHAROV, B.P., red.;
BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Planting legumes on stubble] Pozhnivnye posevy bobovykh kul'tur.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 95 p.   (MIRA 14:12)
                  (Planting legumes on stubble)

IVANOV, N.R., VESELOVA, YE. P., SMIRNOVA-IKONNIKOVA, M.I. (USSR)

"Effect of Prolonged Storage on the Fractional Composition of the
Proteins, Enzyme Activity and the Germination of Leguminous Seeds.

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

IVANOV, Nikolay Rodionovich, kand.biolog.nauk; ALEKSEYEV, Yu,V., red.;
CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn.red.

[Phaseolus] Fasol'. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo
sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1961. 279 p.   (MIRA 14:6)
                    (Beans)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039397

AUTHORS: Shuvalov, L. A.; Ivanov, N. R.

TITLE: Changes in optical activity of ferroelectric crystals during polarization reversal in the crystals

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 363-372

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material, polarization plane, electric field, mechanical stress

ABSTRACT: The authors seek a means to expand the list of ferroelectrics that will exhibit changes in sign of optical activity through the effect of an electrical field. They also consider possible changes in sign of optical activity of such crystals by means of applied mechanical stress, and they investigate the amount of rotation of the polarization plane (without reversal of sign). They analyze ferroelectric phases in enantiomorphic and plane (m and 2mm) classes. In a table they list all the ferroelectric phase transitions to optically active classes and show the possibility of change in sign of optical activity. They point out that it has already been demonstrated that polarization reversal of ferroelectric crystals is

Card 1/2

IVANOV, N. R.

"The role of cyclic crossings between eco-geographical groups of cultivated leguminous plants in the evaluation of their genetical potential (TAX)."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburg, 3-12 Aug 64.

Inst of Plant Industry, Leningrad.

L C°4.3-67   E·T(m)/E·P(j)/E·P(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD/JAJ/RM
ACC NR: AP5024558   SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/004/0614/0621

AUTHOR: Ivanov, N. R. ; Shuvalov, L.A.   71

ORIG: Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Behavior of optical indicatrices of certain monoclinic ferroelectric
crystals with change in temperature

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 614-621

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, optic analysis, crystal optic property,
light polarization, temperature dependence, paraelectricity, Curie point

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 3,
363, 1964) and it is devoted to a measurement of the rotation of the optical in-
dicatrix in three monoclinic ferroelectric substances (triglycinesulfate, trig-
lycine selenate, lithium hydroselenite) with change in temperature. The angle of
rotation was measured by two methods, polarimetric and conoscopic (both results
gave excellent agreement), but only the conoscopic method was used to measure the
angle of the optical axis. All the experiments were made with the aid of a spectral
polarimeter developed by the author (with A.V. Mironskiy and G.D. Shnyrev), and

Card 1/2   UDC: 548.0:535.52

L 09443-67

ACC NR: AP6024668

prepared by the Design Office of the Crystallography Institute. The apparatus and the test procedure are described in detail. The results show that the temperature dependence of the rotation of the optical indicatrix was linear in the paraelectric and strongly nonlinear in the ferroelectric phase in the case of triglycin sulfate and solenate. The Curie points found from these plots were 48.2 and 22.9C for the sulfate and solenate, respectively. With decreasing temperature, the relation again becomes linear. In the case of lithium hydrosenite, the dependence was linear in the entire range of temperatures. The results are interpreted on the basis of the thermooptical and spontaneous electrooptical and elastooptical effects. It is shown that the obtained results lead to several general conclusions and estimates. The authors thank I. S. Zheludev for useful discussions, and the staff member of the Institute of Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences B. Brzhezin and of the Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR I. V. Gavrilov for supplying the crystals for the investigation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 13 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 17Nov65/   ORIG REF: 005/   OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6029298　　　　　　　　　SOURCE CODE:　UR/0271/66/000/006/B032/B032

AUTHOR:　Ivanov, N. S.; Smagin, V. A.

TITLE:　Reverse magnetization of a section of film in a ferromagnetic thin film memory device

SOURCE:　Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 6B250

REF SOURCE:　Sb. Fiz.-tekhnol. vopr. kibernet. Seminar. Vyp. 1. Kiyev, 1965, 96-107

TOPIC TAGS:　ferromagnetic film, magnetic thin film, electromagnetic memory

ABSTRACT:　Formulas are presented for calculating the optimum size of an address field thus assuring reverse magnetization of a section of thin film located below a conductor. It is indicated that when the address field is increased above the optimum value the necessary values of the discharge field and current must be increased linearly. It is assumed that an analysis with analogous conclusions can be made also for films deposited in the form of spots. The results of an experimental investigation of the address and discharge fields for permalloy and other films are given which agree well with the theoretical conclusions. [Translation of abstract]　5 illustrations, 1 table, and bibliography of 4 titles.　V. S.

SUB CODE:　09

Card 1/1　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　UDC:　681.142.652.6

ACC NR: AR6029299   SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/006/B032/B033

AUTHOR: Ivanov, N. S.

TITLE: The stability of data storage in ferromagnetic thin film memory units

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 9B251

REF SOURCE: Sb. Fiz.-tekhnol. vopr, kibernet. Seminar. Vyp. I. Kiyev, 1965, 108-115

TOPIC TAGS: data storage, magnetic film storage, thin film memory

ABSTRACT: The results are presented of an investigation of the effect of digit currents in the adjacent sections of a thin film on the uncalled numbers as a function of the size of both the remagnetized section and the film thickness. It is found that the stability of data storage increases with an increase in the spacing between the axes of digit wires. The most stable are the data recorded on an 85-nm thick film with word wires 0.2--0.4 mm wide, and with the spacing between the axes of digit wires of 1--2 mm. This corresponds to a recording density of 50--100 characters/cm^2. The observed minimum stable domain measured 0.25 x 0.24 mm. Such dimensions correspond to a recording density of the order of several thousand characters/cm^2. [Translation of abstract] 5 illustrations and 1 table. V.S.

SUB CODE: 09

UDC: 681.142.652.6

Card 1/1

| ACC NR: AM5023901 | Monograph | UR/ |

Ivanov, Nikolay Sergeyevich; Gavril'yev, Rev Ivanovich

Thermophysical properties of frozen rock; handbook (Teplofizicheskiya svoystva merzlykh gornykh porod; spravochnoye posobiye) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1965. 71 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoya otdeleniye. Institut merzlotove-daniya). Errata printed on the back cover. 1500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: soil mechanics, soil behavior, permofrost, structural engineering

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: Basic concepts of the forms and coefficients of heat transfer and water movement are described for various types of ground: thawed, freezing, thawing, and completely frozen. Dependencies of volumetric heat capacity, as well as coefficients of heat and temperature conductivity upon moisture, density, and temperature are presented analytically and graphically. The relationship between the temperature and the coefficients of water movement in freezing ground is evaluated. The book is intended for surveyors, as well as engineering and technical personnel concerned with the study of the heat regime of the frozen layers of the earth's crust and with the thermal interaction between engineering structures and frozen ground. There are 65 references, of which 60 are Soviet.

Card 1/3   UDC: 622.013:624.2

ACC NR: AM5023901

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Foreword -- 3

Introduction -- 5

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AM5023901

of frozen rocks -- 52

8. Dependence of temperature on the coefficient of the movement of bound water in frozen ground -- 61

9. Basic methods for determining the thermophysical properties of rocks -- 66

Bibliography -- 70

SUB CODE: 08, 13 / SUBM DATE: 09Dec64/ ORIG REF: 055/ OTH REF: 010

Card 3/3

L 36818-66   EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(l)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   GG/BB/JD/GD

ACC NR: AT6017026   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0006/0010

AUTHOR: Ivanov, N. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Logic elements using the domain shifts in a magnetic film

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Kiberneticheskaya tekhnika (Cybernetic techniques).
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 6-10

TOPIC TAGS: logic element, magnetic thin film, thin film circuit

ABSTRACT: This article describes the operation of a shifting magnetic-film
register. A study is made of the dependence of the region of its stable opera-
tion on film geometry, its thickness, and the amplitude and the duration of the
shifting pulses. The author used anisotropic thin films (20—160 nm) of 82% Ni
and 18% Fe which were precipitated in a $6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg vacuum at a rate of
20 nm/sec on target glasses, heated to 300C, in a directed magnetic field. It
is found that the design of a shift register, which uses the motion of domains in
a magnetic film for the coding of information, is feasible. The model designed
by the author operated at + 15% tolerances of shift current amplitude. Problems
related to raising the performance reliability of the register and increasing its
speed of response require further study. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1

IVANOV, Nikolay Stepanovich; GERSHANOV, Saveliy Vladimirovich; SHNEYDERMAN,
K.A., red.; ABRAMOVA, Ye.A.

[Efficient use of machinery on collective farms] Ratsional'noe
ispol'zovanie tekhniki v kolkhozakh. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 54 p.   (MIRA 14:3)
             · (Agricultural machinery)

IVANOV, N.S.; RAKHLIN, Ye.D.

Formation of mercury rectifiers with transformers fed from the system. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 4 no. 12:9-10 D '60.   (MIRA 14:1)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tul'skogo uchastka energosnabzheniya (for Ivanov). 2. Starshiy inzhener Tul'skogo uchastka energosnabzhe-niya (for Rakhlin).
                (Electric railroads--Substations)

MINENKO, V.I.; PETROV, S.M.; IVANOV, N.S.

Behavior of a platinum electrode in silicate melts. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.7:1534-1537 Jl '61.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut.,
        (Electrodes, Platinum) (Silicates)

IVANOV, N.S.

From the Plenum of the Ural Regional Trade-Union Committee.
Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.8:55-56 Ag '62.   (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ural'skiy territorial'nyy komitet profsoyuza.
   (Ural Mountain region—Prospecting) (Trade unions)

IVANOV, N.S., otv. red.; BALOBAYEV, V.T., otv. red.; BANKVITSER,
A.L., red. izd-va; STRELETSKIY, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Heat exchange and mass transfer in frozen soils and rocks]
Teplo- i massoobmen v merzlykh pochvakh i gornykh porodakh.
Moskva, 1961.   110 p.   (MIRA 14:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniya.
            (Frozen ground)   (Rocks—Thermal properties)
                    (Soil moisture)

IVANOV, N.S., otv.red.; KHALABAYEV, V.T., otv.red.; BANKVITSER, A.L., red.izd-va; STRELETSKIY, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Heat and mass exchange in frozen soils and rocks] Teplo- i massoobmen v merzlykh pochvakh i gornykh porodakh. Moskva, 1961. 142 p.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut merzlotovedeniya. Severo-Vostochnoye otdeleniye.
                (Frozen ground)

IVANOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich; SHVETSOV, P.F., otv. red.; BANKVITSER,
A.L., red. izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Heat exchange in the frozen zone of the lithosphere]Teplo-
obmen, v kriolitozone. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962.
198 p.   (MIRA 16:1)
1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shvetsov).
(Frozen ground)

IVANOV, N.S.

Theory of the heat conductivity of soils and rocks as statistical
systems. Mat.k uch.o merz.zon.zem.kory no.8:160-186 '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Soils---Thermal properties) (Rocks---Thermal properties)

BOGDASHEVSKIY, Viktor Ivanovich; DONICH, Konstantin Konstantinovich
[deceased]; IOFFE, Veniamin Isaakovich; KLEMPERT, Yakov
Emmanuilovich; KOLYANKOVSKIY, Viktor Polikarpovich;
KRAINSKIY, Abram Isayevich; POLOTSKIY, Solomon Gertsovich;
SVIRSKIY, Solomon Vladimirovich; ANDREYEV, P.A., retsenzent;
IVANOV, N.S., retsenzent [deseased]; POMAZKOV, N.S.,
retsenzent; KRAINSKIY, A.I., nauchn. red.; SHAKHNOVA, V.M.,
red.; KOROVENKO, Yu.N., tekhn. red.

[Accounting in shipbuilding and machinery manufacturing
enterprises] Uchet na sudostroitel'nykh i mashinostroitel'-
nykh predpriiatiiakh. [By] V.I.Bogdashevskii i dr. Lenin-
grad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 502 p.   (MIRA 17:3)

IVANOV, N.S.; ANNENKOV, Yu.N.

Automatic multichannel photorecorder for geocryological observations.
Trudy Sev.-Vost.otd.Inst.merzl.AN SSSR no.1:101-110   '58.
(MIRA 16:12)

IVANOV N.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/6481

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut
merzlotovedeniya.

Teplo- i massoobmen v merzlykh tolshchakh zemnoy kory (Heat and Mass
Transfer in the Frozen Strata of the Earth's Crust) Moscow, Izd-vo
AN SSSR, 1963. 213 p. Errata slip inserted. 1200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye
Institut merzlotovedeniya.

Resp. Ed.: N.I. Saltykov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences;
Ed.: A.L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: V.G. Laut.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for research workers in permafrost and
geocryology.

COVERAGE: This collection of papers deals with the results of theo-
retical, laboratory, and field research on heat transfer in frozen

Card 1/7

Heat and Mass Transfer (Cont.)   SOV/6481

ground and in ice carried out by the staff of the Heat- and
Mass-Transfer Division of the Institute of Permafrost Study,
Siberian Branch, AN SSSR. The theory of heat- and mass-transfer
in ice, frozen and thawed ground, and rocks is discussed. The
problem of heat transfer between engineering structures and frozen
ground is investigated. Methods used in these investigations and
the instrumentation and equipment designed by the authors are
described.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/7

Heat and Mass Transfer (Cont.)   SOV/6481

   Ivanov, N.S.   On the Question of the Possibility of
       Determining the Thermal Conductivity Coefficient for
       Cryogenic Media Using the Theory of the Regular
       Thermal Regime   157

   Filippov, P.I.   An Instrument for the Determination of
       the Thermal Conductivity Coefficient of Rocks in
       Boreholes Without Casings   160

   Korennov, B.I., and V.A. Savinov.   An Instrument for
       Measuring che Dielectric Permeability of Rock Samples   165

   Kutasov, I.M.   Speed Determination of Thermal Convection
       Currents in Boreholes   168

   Ivanov, N.S.   Interference Method for the Determination
       of Thermal Currents in Soils and Rocks   175

Card 5/7

IVANOV, N.S.

No mention of the most important thing. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.1:34 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

(Leather industry--Standards)

GOLIKOV, A.I., inzh.; IVANOV, N.S., inzh., SMIRNOV, V.I., kand. tekhn, nauk;
SHIRSHOV, I.G., inzh.

Precision in placing holes in auxiliary machinery bases and
in supporting floors of a ship's substructure. Sudostroenie
24 no.9:49-56 S '58.   (MIRA 11;11)
                      (Marine engineering)

Ivanov, N. S.

1070　　AEC-tr-2307

FISSION OF URANIUM NUCLEI BY PROTONS WITH AN
ENERGY OF 460 MEV.　N. S. Ivanov, N. A. Perfilov, and
V. P. Shamov.　Translated from Doklady Akad. Nauk
S.S.S.R. 103, 573-6(1955).　Available from Consultants
Bureau (Collection No. 4 of Soviet Research in High Energy
Fission), New York.

The fission cross section of U for 460 Mev protons was
determined as 1.2 ± 0.3 b.　Angular and energy distribution
of fission particles were analyzed.　(D.E.B.)

MEL'NIKOV, P.I., red.; IVANOV, N.S., red.; KARTASHOV, S.N., red.;
KACHURIN, S.P., red.; SALTYKOV, N.I., red.; SHEYNMAN,
V.S., red.izd-va; ZUDINA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Present-day problems of regional and engineering geo-
cryology (cryopedology)] Sovremennye voprosy regional'-
noi i inzhenernoi geokriologii (merzlotovedeniia). Mo-
skva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 208 p.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut
merzlotovedeniya.

IVANOV, N.S.; SAL'NIKOVA, T.N.; FIL'BERT, D.V.

    System for automatic determining the melting point and rate
    of crystallization of polymers. Plast. massy no.11:51-52   '64
                                 (MIRA   18:1)

IVANOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich; GAVRIL'YEV, Rev Ivanovich

   [Thermophysical properties of frozen rocks; a manual]
   Teplofizicheskie svoistva merzlykh gornykh porod;
   spravoc noe posobie. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 71 p.
             (MIRA 18:1)

IVHNOV, IU. V.

Ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Production of vanadium slag in basic open-hearth fur-
naces. N. V. Ivanov. Ural. Met. 1939, No. 7, 35-7;
Khim. Referat. Zhur. 1939, No. 12, 60.—Increase of the
Si content of the cast iron from 0.3-0.4% to 0.4-0.7%
increased the yield of slag; the capacity of the open-
hearth furnaces increased from 55 to 80 tons. By replac-
ing Fe ore with V agglomerate the yield of V increased by
10-14% and the content of V in cast iron decreased. V
cast iron must contain Si 0.4-0.7%, Mn up to 0.50% and
V 0.53-0.60%. The production of V slag is considerably
simpler and its losses are smaller if the content of V_2O_5 is
7-10%. Fe ore should not be added before the addn. of
V slag because the oxides of Fe bind P_2O_5, which passes
into slag. This produces ferrovanadium higher in P.
                                          W. H. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

_/..:.-V , .'. V.   FD 168

USSR/Chemistry - Phenolic Plastics

Card 1/1

Author   : Avrasin, Ya. D., Cand Tech Sci, and Ivanov, N. V.

Title   : The effect of some factors of the technological process of textolite pro-
               duction on the physical and mechanical properties of this product.

Periodical : Khim. prom. 3, 21-24 (149-152), April-May 1954

Abstract   : Describe investigation on the effect of the resin content on the physical
               and mechanical properties of textolite. Conclude that a resin content of
               50-55% is best. Illustrated by 3 graphs and 2 charts. 4 USSR references
               and 2 foreign references are appended.

IVANOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; MALYUTIN, Nikolay Kuz'mich; FLEYSHMAN, Abram
L'vovich; BURSHTEYN, I.I., retsenzent; LOBODIN, P.V., retsenzent;
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retsenzent; SAUTIN, I.A., ekonomist, retsenzent; SHUBNIKOV, A.K.,
prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; TKOCHUN, A.I., red.izd-va;
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no.3:28 Mr '57.   (MIRA 10:4)
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Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74777

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Title   : Concerning an Instrument - the "Oscillatometer" - for
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Orig Pub   : Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1957, 20, 207-209.

Abstract   : No abstract.

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[Possibilities for increasing grain production in the U.S.S.R.]
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(MIRA 14:5)

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/4924

Arzhin, V.D., ed., Candidate of Technical Sciences

Stekloplastiky i drugiye konstruktsionnyye plastiki; sbornik statey (Glass Textolites and Other Construction Plastics; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1960. 167 p. Errata slip inserted. 7,050 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: I.A. Suvorova; Tech. Ed.: M.K. Pukhlikova; Managing Ed.: A.I. Kaysarnikon, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel of plants, design offices, and scientific research institutes.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles contains experimental data on glass textolites and structural plastics. The papers describe the physical, mechanical, and electric insulating properties of laminated and compressed plastics under normal and high temperatures. Topics include the technological methods of manufacturing large-size articles, glass cloth honeycomb fillers used in electronics, the mechanical characteristics of some of the induced plastics with respect to bolted or riveted joints, and the dielectric properties of glass textolites used in the centimeter wave range. The changeability of physical, mechanical, and electric insulating properties of glass textolites, pressed plastics of fibrous structure (AG-4, KAST-212, KAST-V), and pouring plastics (MBK-1, and BK-70) under the effect of temperature is also covered. No personalities are mentioned. There are 46 references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Elesin, B.L., and V.D. Enyavich [with the participation of Senior Technician B.A. Frolova, and E.V. Pozomarevs] Heat-Resistant Structural Electronic Glass Textolite M   5

Annenin, Yu.D. [with the participation of A.I. Prigarova, and V.I. Shipunova] Glass Textolites Based on Polyester Acrylate Binders   11

Parus, V.M., and K.I. Lebedev. Dielectric Properties of Glass Textolites in the Centimeter Wave Range   38

Tyurbenin, D.S. Technological Features of Manufacturing Large Size Articles From Glass Textolite   47

Bulavenkin, A.D., and Yu.D. Arzhin. On the Mechanical Characteristics of Some Laminated Plastics With Respect to the Strength of Bolted or Riveted Joints   78

Ivanov, N.V. Glass Cloth Honeycomb Fillers and Their Properties   103

Zakharov, V.A., O.F. Maslitsina, and O.I. Radenkina. New Powder Plastic VALT for Molding   120

Zakharov, V.A., O.F. Maslitsina, and V.I. Sakharova. Changeability of the Physical, Mechanical, and Electric Insulating Properties of Some Molding Materials Under the Effect of Temperature and Other Factors (Moisture, Fuel, and Oil)   139

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Card 3/3   JA/cc/RP

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A004/A101

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AUTHOR: 1   Ivanov, N. V.

TITLE: Honeycomb fillers on the basis of glass fabric and their properties

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 14, 1961, 22, abstract
14A166 (V sb. "Steklotekstolity i drugiye konstrukts. plastiki".
Moscow, Oborongiz, 1960, 108-119)

TEXT: Honeycomb fillers made from ЭСТБ (ESTB) glass fabric of 0.1 mm
thickness containing 30 - 40% resin were tested as to their applicability in the
manufacture of parts operating during protracted periods of time at temperatures
of up to 200°C. Of the resins tested grade БСЛ (BSL) phenolformaldehyde resin
showed the best heat resistance. The fabric sheets were glued with the БФ-2
(BF-2) glue. The specimens were of square shape and had a lateral length of 40mm
and a height of 10 mm. The load was applied in the direction of the height (cell
face ends). It was found that an increase in the resin content resulted in a
growing honeycomb volumetric weight and an increase in compression strength.
After the specimens were subjected to a temperature of 200°C during 200 hours,

Card 1/2

Honeycomb fillers on the basis of glass ...

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$\sigma_{b\ compr}$ decreased by 40-50%. At a temperature of $250^{\circ}C$ the same drop in $\sigma_{b\ compr}$ takes place already after 50 hours. The author describes the manufacturing technology of honeycomb fillers and three-layer structures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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